The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860. NUMBER 202.

Railroads.

AGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Clinton & Cedar Rapid

MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until fur... will run as follows:

ESTWARD." TRAINS EASTWARD.

TRAIN. ... Leave Clinton ... Arrive at Cedar Rapids ... Leave Cedar Rapids ... Arrive at Clinton ...

...p.m. with all Through Trains for Chicago and the ... with stages for Davenport and Muscatine, ... with stages for Toronto, ... with stages for Tipton. ... with stages for Anamosa. ... Parties Inside with stages for Marion, Fox ... for Palo, Waverly, Clarksville, Dixon, Big ... ...ol, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Yankton, ... Neenah, Beaudoun, Jefferson, Winneshiek, ... Marengo, Newton Dennistone, and Central ... ...ur Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and ...

...shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route ... ...go and Central Iowa. It being only 100 miles ... to the Mississippi River, and thence direct ... ...ior of Iowa. ... sale at the Wellcastel Depot, Chicago, Ills., ... will be sold at the Depot, Clinton, Iowa, and ... for Clinton on the road, which will be checked ... ...ur free of charge.

M. SMITH, Esq., and Supt. ... M. Genl. Pas. and Ticket Agent. ... by 567

AGO & ROCK ISLAND

...ROAD LIVE.—Passenger Trains depart from ... at Chicago as follows: ...ess and Mail leaves at 9:00 a.m. and arrives at ... at 4:30 p.m. ...t leaves at 11:15 p.m. (Saturdays excepted, ... at 9:00 a.m. (Mondays excepted). ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. ... J. BRADLEY, Gen. Agent.

AND MILWAUKEE

...ROAD.—Depot corner of West Water and ... Trains leave at: ...Day express for Milwaukee and intermediate ...stations, connecting dire... with LaCrosse and ...Mississippi Railroad. ...Milwaukee freight train with passenger car at... ...Night express for Milwaukee, making close ...connection at Milwaukee... ...Waukegan Accommodation. ...Leaves the city at 5:30 p.m., passenger, and mail ...for Waukegan train at 6:00 p.m. ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Sup't. ... J. BRADLEY, Gen. Agent.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

The News.

The Eastern telegraph wires are all down, and we are consequently without despatches from that region.

INDIANA REPUBLICANISM.

It will be seen by our special dispatch from Indianapolis that the Republicans of Indiana nominated a State Ticket, yesterday, that cannot be defeated. HENRY L. LANE and O. P. MORTON are a pair of rags that will distance any team that the Douglasites or Buchaneers may put on the track. We congratulate our friends in Hoosierdom on the prospect before them.

But let one word of advice be said: Harroing and shouting never elects anybody in these days. They are not as potent as big meetings, and they are good for nothing. What is needed in Indiana as in Illinois, is

1st. The wide circulation of sound Republican newspapers.

2d. The distribution of authoritative documents, in which the platforms of each party are set forth with appropriate comments, and documents also in which the high crimes of the modern Democracy are sufficiently related.

3d. A close precinct or school district organization, which shall include, not only every confirmed Republican, but, if possible, every man about whose opinions and action there is doubt.

4th. A dissolution of co-partnership with all rumps and remnants of parties that will not accept the Republican creed as pure political gospel.

5th. Some efficient guards against the frauds which the Democrats never fail, when they have a chance, to practice, and—

6th. A full vote.

Having these, the Indiana Republicans need not fear the pro-slavery men nor their master. Will they see to it, that blathering does not take the place of work? Up, boys, and at 'em.

"The Rice Controversy."

DR. RICE'S REPLY TO REV. MR. WOLCOTT.

Editors of the Press and Tribune:

GENTLEMEN—I have just read in your paper of to-day (Feb. 22,) a communication from Rev. Samuel Wolcott, one of the Congregational ministers of this city, and, as I presume, one of the editors of the *Congregational Herald*, under the caption—"THE RICE CONTROVERSY—*Dr. Rice's Accusations against the Moderator of Andover in this city*." In this communication, Mr Wolcott takes exception to the following remarks in one of my Lectures on Slavery:

"And now it is proclaimed by the ministers of the Gospel as *this city* and elsewhere, that he [John Brown] is a Christian martyr, whose error was in the attempt to excite a slave insurrection, because it resembled in that respect Jesus, *without reasonable prospect of success*. No Pope, in the dark ages, ever taught morality more corrupt and atrocious. There is nothing worse in Mahomet's Koran. According to this doctrine, Christian men may properly wait and pray for the day when they may invade the slave States, and with fire and sword effect the emancipation of the slaves. I have hoped that such doctrines are really held by very few; but when I see them taught in what are probably denominational papers—the *Congregational Herald* of this city, and in the *Covenanter* of Philadelphia, I do not know how far they may have extended their influence."—*Dr. Rice's Lecture*.

Mr. Wolcott makes two quotations from the *Congregational Herald*, one from an editorial article, the other from a sermon by Rev. Mr. Patten—one of the editors—on the death of John Brown; and calls on your readers to note "how pointedly they refute the allegations of Dr. Rice". After careful examination of the columns of the *Herald*, he is unable to find anything to justify my statements. Though of a polite disposition, he is resolved that "such accusations as these, from such a quarter, shall not pass unchallenged;" and he "will not leave to their authors the excuse for silence of an irresponsible call." I am now called on, therefore, to prove or retract. Allow two or three preliminary remarks:

1. I recognize in Mr. Wolcott the same gentleman whom I had the pleasure of meeting in the Association of Rhode Island, a few years ago, who took a prominent part in inducing that body to break off unceremoniously the fraternal correspondence, commenced at their own request, with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on account of their own connection with slavery. I shall give no offence, therefore, in regarding him as an Abolitionist, and in understanding the "courtesy" he desires to reciprocate, as not meaning so far as Old School Presbyterians are concerned, Christian and ministerial fellowship.

2d. He intimates that each of the ministers referred to by me, "probably at the very hour" was discoursing to his congregation on higher "and more spiritual themes than this." It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Wolcott and his brethren admit that there are some themes higher and more spiritual. I have before me a sermon preached by one of his Congregational brethren, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, in which, referring to the probable extension of slavery into the new Territories, he says: "No question of practical Christianity "is so imperative upon us to-day as this. Christianity and Slavery cannot exist together. * * * "It is a question of vital "practical Christianity between your soul and "God." Rev. Mr. Patten, one of the pastors referred to, deemed slavery, in connection with the death of John Brown, a theme sufficiently spiritual for a sermon. It is a little remarkable that these Abolitionist ministers, who have so often secused Presbyterians of maintaining silence on this subject, should discover, as soon as we do discuss it, that it is scarcely spiritus enough for the pulpit! Though not accustomed to be ever harping on Slavery, I have always regarded every subject involving moral principle, and which is treated in the Scriptures, sufficiently spiritual to justify ministers of the Gospel, when circumstances demand it, in the discussion of it; and I have no doubt Mr. Wolcott, notwithstanding his ding, so views the matter.

3d. I acknowledge that the charges I felt constrained to make are very grave. I acknowledge the obligation to be sacredly regarded of the character of Christian ministers; and I admit Mr. Wolcott's right, in the present case, to call for proof or retraction. And since I cannot retract, I proceed to furnish the evidence on which the charges were founded, remarking that the documents would have been quoted at the time, had not the article on a question been published in this city, instead of giving "explicit answers" to the questions proposed by Mr. Wolcott, I proceed to furnish what I regard as proof conclusive of the truth of the statements I made. Whether the facts justify the comments and inferences then made, the intelligent reader can judge.

The first fact stated was, that it is now proclaimed by ministers of the Gospel *in this city* and elsewhere, that John Brown is a *Christian martyr*; and the second is that these ministers who taught that his error was in the attempt to excite a slave insurrection, necessarily resulting in the most horrid scenes, *without reasonable prospect of success*.

My first proof of the truth of these statements, is found in an editorial article in the *Congregational Herald* of December 1st, headed "*The Martyr Spirit.*" In this remarkable article we read as follows:

"For whatever may be thought of the *plans* of the leader of that war upon oppression, the martyr spirit which animates him is seen and known by the whole nation. * * * While, then, our sympathies are so deeply moved, and our admiration so enkindled by the noble bearing of that man upon whom the eyes of the nation are now turned, it is well for us to remember that there is the same opportunity for all Christians, and the same demand upon all Christians, in whatever sphere of life they may be, to cultivate and exhibit the martyr spirit."

My second proof is found in the sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Patten on the death of John Brown—the same from which Mr. Wolcott quotes in order to refute my statements. The text is John 12: 24—"Verily, verily, I say unto "you, except a corn of wheat fall into the "ground, and die, it 'abideth alone, but if it "die, it bringeth forth much fruit." This language was used by Jesus Christ, with reference to the glorious results which would flow from his crucifixion; and this language is chosen by a Congregational Minister in Chicago, as affording a fitting topic for a discourse on the death of Brown!—the plain intimation being, that there is such a resemblance between the death of the Son of God for a lost world, and that of John Brown, as to the results, that the same text may be properly used as the foundation of a discourse on either of them! How any believer in Christianity could have listened to such a discourse without being shocked, I cannot imagine. From this remarkable discourse I take the following extracts:

"There is no dispute as to what John Brown actually did; there is a wide difference of judgment as to the moral character of his conduct. * * * As has been often said, slavery is nothing more nor less than a state of war perpetuated between masters and slaves. * * * Slavery is thus perpetuated captivity, as when a few years since, the Algerines reduced their white captives to slavery. The slaves have, therefore, a perfect right to do what other captives have a right to do; what any oppressed nation has a right to do. They may resort in a body to revolution, if peaceable measures are in vain, and if they have any reasonable prospect of success; that is, provided they can act unfriendly with sufficient intelligence and courage, and with adequate resources of attack, defence and subsistence. This will not be denied by any who defend the course of our own fathers, or who believe in the right of revolution as *the part of communities*. If they were to do this, I see not but that it would be as proper for others to go to their aid, as it was for Lafayette to come from France to assist our struggling fathers. Yea, more may be true. If it were previously certain that they had sufficient resources, and were prepared to rise and successfully take and defend their rights, provided a better mode can be secured from abroad, or a small body of effective auxiliaries could aid them at the first and most perilous moment, it would be difficult to prove wrong upon those who should supply this single need. Indeed, if it was right for the Colonies to call to interfere by force of arms to put an end to the oppression practiced in the Barbary States, or if French intervention would be right in the Papal States, it would be easy to show that there would be wrong in the forcible release of the slaves in the United States by civilized nations that should have the power. But when no such prospect of success exists, mere individual enterprises, or small combinations for violent resistance, are inexpedient and wrong, being condemned by sound reason and by the explicit teaching of the Scriptures.

Judged by these obvious rules, the expedition of John Brown into the State of Virginia cannot be justified, whether it were for insurrection or for the forcible abduction of slaves. Not that slavery is right, or slave law at all valid, or a well-disposed government, *so far forth*, anything more than organized piracy; but only that the tendencies of such enterprises is to beget universal bitterness and feeling, to add to the sufferings of slaves, &c. * * * The slaves of our land, however much more oppressed than our fathers, have not the means of successful revolution, or of escape. There are no deserted tracts of lands to which they can flee. If partly evil, by man's imperfection, yet largely good by God's overruling, the error of his judgment will be eclipsed in the glory of his principles, &c.

A few remarks on these extracts:

I remark, generally, it is said in these extracts that John Brown erred in invading Virginia; but it is asserted that respecting *the moral character* of his acts there is a *wide difference of judgment*. Then some persons must regard it with far more favor than others. What is the judgment of the *Herald* and its editors? It is embodied in the following particulars:

1. "Slavery is nothing but war perpetuated between masters and slaves." Consequently we are to regard the Slave States as in perpetual war.

2. The slaves, therefore, have a perfect right, whenever there is reasonable prospect of success, to rise and fight for their liberty; and the same principles which justified our fathers in throwing off the British yoke justify slave insurrections, provided only the slaves have "adequate sources of attack, defence and subsistence."

3. It would be as proper to aid in such insurrections when they occur, provided there were reasonable prospect of success, as it was for Lafayette to aid our revolutionary fathers.

4. Nay, even when there is no insurrection, if it were certain that the slaves had sufficient resources, and were prepared to rise, needing only a leader and a small body of auxiliaries, it would be right, for those willing to do so, to furnish such aid.

5. Still further, it is as right for civilized nations to invade the Slave States, and by force of arms break up their *organized piracy*, as for them to have put an end to oppression in the Barbary States—as for France to interpose in the Papal States.

What, then, was the error or the sin of John Brown?

1. Not that, in invading Virginia, he had adopted *false principles*; for we are told "the error of his judgment will be eclipsed in the glory of his principles." His principles, then, were not only right, but *glorious*.

2. Not that he sought to deprive masters of rights, or to excite slaves to do that which God forbids; for we are told they have the perfect right to make war upon their masters, whenever they are strong enough.

3. Not that he was wrong in interfering by violence with matters with which he had no right to interfere; for we are told, it would be right if there were a reasonable prospect of success for persons outside of the Slave States to go to their aid.

4. Not that the spirit which prompted him to such acts of violence was unchristian; for we are told, that it was *the martyr spirit*; and Christians are exhorted to cultivate the same spirit. It is not estimated that, under some strange delusion, he was ready to die for false principles. His principles were glorious, and his spirit eminently Christian. And so far from his conduct being in any sense criminal, "history will number him among her heroes." The editors of the *Herald* profess that their sympathies were deeply moved, and their admiration greatly kindled by his "noble bearing."

What, then, was his error? According to these gentlemen, it was simply that he moved *without reasonable prospect of success*. "The slaves of our land, however much more oppressed than our fathers, have not the means of successful revolution;" and therefore the tendency of such enterprizes is to do harm and no good.

If cheerfully leave candid men to judge, whether I have now proved that these ministers have made John Brown a *Christian martyr*; and that his error was in moving without reasonable prospect of success.

I think I can prove that no Pope ever taught worse moral principles than are found in these extracts, and that there is nothing worse in the Koran. And I think I can prove that, admitting the truth of these principles, "Christian men "may probably wait and pray for the day "when they may invade the slave States, and "with fire and sword effect the emancipation of "the slaves."

Mr. Wolcott is offended at my comparison of Abolitionism and steam doctoring, and speaks of "the dignified and refined discourse which "drops from a pure pulpit on a Sabbath evening;" and he thinks this quite inconsistent with the suggestion that denunciation be given up. Perhaps on questions of dignity and refinement he may be far better informed than I; but what impurity he finds in the comparison, I do not see. Nor do I discover anything of the nature of personal denunciation in it. Facts innumerable, I think, demonstrate that the principles of Abolitionism have no higher claim to efficiency in effecting moral reforms, than the Thompsonian practice has to efficacy in the cure of physical disease. The principles of both are false.

I have acknowledged Mr. Wolcott's rights to call for proof of the charges I felt constrained to make, and only wonder, knowing what he must know, that he ventured to call public attention to them. I make no charges hastily, and never without knowing where to find the proof. I was not aware, until I saw the article of Mr. W., that he was one of the editors of the *Herald*, or that my remarks respecting ministers in this city applied to him. I regret to learn that he stands responsible for such statements.

N. L. RICE.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Torrents of rain have been falling since 9 o'clock, which interferes with the observance of the day by the military and civic associations.

From Washington.

[N.Y. Tribune's Washington Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Upon the application of the Harper's Ferry Committee, the Senate to-day ordered a process against Thaddeus Hyatt, to bring him before the bar, to answer an alleged contempt in not appearing to testify. Mr. Hyatt has been here an invalid for several weeks, having come in answer to the summons of the Committee. For this and other reasons he desired time to determine whether he would testify either under protest, or not at all, disputing, as he does, the authority of the inquisition. He notified Mr. Mason yesterday, that he would decide in a few days, and asked that indulgence for preparation. Mr Mason replied that if he did not appear by 12 o'clock, he would ask the Senate for a process to-day. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hyatt left the city for the East this morning, to consult his counsel, and perhaps to test the preliminary question by *habeas corpus* before a State tribunal, when the order of the Senate shall be served.

This is the first occasion when the Senate has ever ordered a contumacious witness to be brought before its bar. The usual course has been that adopted in the cases of Messrs. Redpath, John Brown, jr., and Sanborn, to require their attendance before the Committee.

The Committee on Territories in the House are prepared to report a bill for the admission of Kansas when the Committee are called. The time cannot be designated. All manifestations in the Senate indicate that the passage of the bill will be resisted on the pretence that the population is insufficient and the boundaries improperly fixed.

The Committee on Elections met this morning and heard Messrs. Williamson and Sickles argue their respective claims to a seat in the House. Mr. Williamson contends that inasmuch as Mr. Sickles and five other members from New York were not officially declared elected, as appears by the certificate of the Secretary of State, from which their names are omitted, owing to an informality in printing the tickets, he could not understand the law requiried him to give notice of a contest within 30 days before commencing proceedings, because it was not to be presumed that any claims would be recognized which had been only announced by the other members throughout the State. If proceedings had been instituted before, they might have been quashed on the plea that there was no ground of contest, since no election had been declared.

Mr. Sickles maintained that the objection urged was not to be heard, and he hoped would be valid. He vested his right on the fact of taking the seat without objection, and organizing as a member upon evidence from

Press & Tribune

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

FOR EDWARD BATES.

The New York *Tribune* of Monday, in a carefully considered article, avows its preferences for Edward Bates of Missouri, as the Republican nominee for the Presidency. The *Tribune's* argument in favor of its policy is, that Mr. Bates is the strongest man yet named, and that, if nominated, he is sure to win. Is Mr. Bates a Republican? That's the question.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We print in another column, from a Pennsylvania paper, a sketch of the life, public services and political opinions of Abraham Lincoln, in which the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE—those especially who look to Mr. Lincoln as the probable standard-bearer of the Republicans in the next campaign,—will be greatly interested.

After our declarations in favor of Mr. Lincoln as the nominee upon whom the greatest amount of strength can be concentrated, and upon whom, if elected, implicit reliance can be placed that he will be true to the North and just to the South, we need not say that the expressions of our Pennsylvania contemporary have our warm approbation.

ILLINOIS AND HER CANDIDATES.

While the politicians of other States are straining every nerve to secure the success, in the National Convention, of their favorite candidates for the Presidency, the respective friends of the three first-class men whom Illinois might present, are quietly looking on, without taking part in the fight. Senator Trumbull, with characteristic reticence and modesty, will permit no one to work in his behalf. Mr. Lincoln is quietly practising his profession at the Capital, doing nothing and holding back others who would do something, to increase his chances. Governor Bissell, who, if he were not pursued by a cruel and unrelenting disease, might command the vote of every Free State, has probably never had a thought of the possibility that he might be a candidate, enter his mind. But we do not know that Illinois will lose aught by the position which her men assume. Free from all charges of bargain and intrigue, should either be selected by the Convention, he would go before the people without a clog or impediment to prevent a brilliant and successful race. Let others plot—Illinois is content.

WHAT SLAVERY DEMANDS.

The doctrines which now underlie the party that calls itself "Democratic," were never heard of in old Democratic days. They were the outgrowth of the mental infirmities and obliquities of John C. Calhoun; and his monomania was not decided enough, until about the year 1849, to show forth the heresies to which in that year he was committed. Who, prior to that time, ever saw in any Democratic address, or speech, or newspaper, an affirmation of the righteousness, necessity, democracy and Christianity of Human Slavery? Who had ever heard of the new-fangled doctrine of the equality of the States, of the lack of power in Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, of the principles enunciated in the Dred Scott decision, of the rights of slavery in communities where it was not sanctioned by positive law, or of such a monstrous proposition as a Slave Code? Who, we ask, ever heard of them, or who ever dreamed that such things were to be?

We print in another column a series of resolutions just adopted, unanimously we believe, by the Democratic State Convention of Alabama. We ask our readers of the Democratic party in Illinois to read them carefully, and learn what they mean, and then to compare them with the resolutions, which, hardly a dozen years ago, Democratic Conventions in the North and South used to put forth as the doctrines of the party. Formerly we used to hear that slavery was an evil forced upon the country in Colonial days—an evil to be deplored but tenderly treated; that Congress clearly and indisputably had the power to exclude it from the Territories, but that the exercise of that power was not always just to the South or advisable for the North; that any legislation which without touching the vested rights of the South, would circumscribe Slavery within narrower bounds, was in accordance with the doctrines of Democracy and the policy of the Fathers; that Abolitionism erred not in the fundamental principles upon which it was based, but in the danger it brought in its train that the country would be overrun with three millions of men uneducated for the freedom which it was proposed they should enjoy. Who does not remember these things? Who, forty years of age, is not cognizant of a former state of public opinion so healthy on this Slavery question that a man, any where in a Northern State, who had undertaken the justification of the American Slave system upon any other than grounds of temporary expediency, would have been hooted down by Democrats themselves? Read, then, the Alabama resolutions, put forth by their framers as the basis of a National Democratic party, and see how all this has changed! Slavery the natural law of Christianity and Democracy; Slavery with unwritten and irrepealable rights everywhere under the shadow of the American flag; Congress, creature of the Slave Power, useful only for registering its decrees; the people of the Territories brought down to a State of vassalage to the same authority, without the right to save a minority of their number from the yoke of bondage; the Supreme Court, the engine by which, for Slavery, the Constitution may any day be amended; a Slave Code for States as well as Territories in prospect, where by the people and the Government will be degraded to the offices now given up to the blood hounds of the South! These are the results which under a stolen name, by a series of wicked frauds, by numerous acts of violence and usurpation, Democracy has accomplished. Is one of them to be found in the creed of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson, or in the acts or writings of any statesman earlier than Calhoun?

Again we appeal to the Democrats—are they prepared to submit to what the South demands? Is the old faith nothing that it should be cast away? Is human liberty nothing worth preserving? Is the Constitution to be changed whenever Slavery wills it, for a new triumph? Is it either duty or policy to surrender the principles upon which the government was founded and set up an oligarchy —a despotism—instead?

THE STOCK OF GOLD.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an article on the precious metals says that since 1848, there has been produced in the United States over five hundred million dollars worth of gold, of which over four hundred and fifty-one millions have been deposited at the mint and branches, for assay or coinage. We are now producing gold and silver within the territorial limits of the United States at the rate of over sixty millions per annum. The imports of foreign specie entered at the Custom House for the last three years were within a fraction of forty millions, an average of over thirteen millions per annum. The movement of the precious metals throughout the United States for the last fiscal year may be set down something as follows:

Specie in the mint and branches, 1st July, 1858	$56,000,000
Production in the year 1858	55,000,000
Imports from foreign ports	7,450,000
Total	$118,450,000
Exports for the year 1858	$57,443,000
Stock 1st July, 1859	60,957,000
Total	$118,450,000

The same authority puts the annual production of California at about $50,000,000, and the amount annually added to the world's stock of the precious metals at $260,000,000 from all the known sources, of which California furnishes nearly one-third and Australia somewhat more than two-fifths. We have not at hand, at this moment, the amount of bank paper in circulation in this country; but we suppose it to be less, even in flush times, than the amount of gold upon which it is nominally based. If we are correct, our readers will fail to see any good reason why the business of the country should not be done with gold and silver coin.

TRICK OF AN APOSTATE.

The readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE have not forgotten Mr. Lincoln's scathing exposition of Douglas' crimes against the North, in his famous Cincinnati speech. It was so close, logical, truthful and convincing, that the Little Giant has seized upon it as his strongest commendation to the Oligarchy of the South and through two members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, Logan and Foote, who are willing to do any dirty work, has franked over 50,000 copies of this speech to politicians of the slave States. A copy of the Douglas edition is before us. In staring type, it is headed thus:

DOUGLAS IN ENEMY TO THE NORTH.

REASONS WHY THE NORTH SHOULD

OPPOSE JUDGE DOUGLAS.

HIS DUPLICITY EXPOSED.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Of Illinois,

DELIVERED

At Cincinnati, September 19, 1859.

That's enough. Confessing by his act the truth of Lincoln's allegations; self-convicted of the betrayal of his constituents and of the cause of human freedom; willing to turn his apostacy to account and make merchandise of his infamy, Mr. Douglas has descended a step lower in servility to the South than any man alive. His humiliation is now complete; but if he does not find that the men to whom he offers his treason despise the traitor, we shall for once be mistaken in the temper of the South. Men of Illinois, who have made Mr. Douglas what he is, this is *your* reward for the long years of devotion to the man who boasts that he has betrayed you!

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

With each arrival from Europe the news becomes more intensely interesting, betokening an early crisis—a crisis that cannot fail to result in great political changes, and perhaps in fearful and bloody convulsions. The last intelligence relative to Italian affairs shows a perfect understanding between England and France. The Pope is to be stripped of his temporalities; Austria, his ally and the most dearly beloved of all the Catholic Nationalities, is to cease sending troops into the Marches of Ancona, to evacuate the Venetian territory and accept such indemnity as Italy may choose to offer. Indeed the position of Francis Joseph appears to be quite as critical as that of Pius IX. We print in another column an article on this subject from the London *Times* of great significance, considered with reference to the *extente cordial*, now subsisting between England and France. If Austria is not doomed to entire destruction, she is almost certain to be shorn of her present proportions, and to be sunk to a low position in the rank of European governments. Hungary is stirred up to the point of Revolution; Kossuth is supposed to be again among his people, animating them as in former times to throw off the domination of the house of Hapsburg; while France and England undoubtedly sympathize with and encourage the threatened Hungarian revolt.

Meanwhile, neither Francis Joseph nor the Pope has any prospect of aid which will enable them to make head against an adverse destiny. Spain has her hands full just now with her war in Morocco, and can offer no assistance to the latter. Russia remembers the bad faith of Austria during the war in the Crimea, and will not be likely to return good for evil. Prussia is not on good terms with Austria. Indeed, in the present complication, there appears to be but this alternative left to Francis Joseph—either to make his submission and accept such terms as France and England may choose to grant, or, following his present policy, succumb when ruin shall have fully overtaken his kingdom. He appears to have chosen the latter. Late accounts represent him as indulging in those excesses which are only practiced by men who have given over to despair. The end cannot be very far off.

M. Edmond About on Protestants and Romanists.

M. Edmond About, the author of the book which created such an excitement a few months since, "The Roman Question," makes the following remarkable statement in the *Opinion Nationale*, respecting the Protestants and Romanists of Alsace, France. He says:

"I had every reason to suppose that the Protestants of Alsace, being rebels, trampled under foot the laws of the State, refused to pay taxes, evaded military service, set at naught morality, and pillaged each one's goods. For, in point of fact, it could be very silly to deny itself an possible enjoyment in this present life. Such things I have heard here constantly astonish me. I have been assured by a Catholic policeman that the Emperor has now more devoted, more peaceable, or more irreproachable subjects than the Protestants of Alsace. A Catholic officer swears to me that his best soldiers are Protestants. I learn from a Catholic tax-gatherer that the Protestants not only pay their taxes regularly, but that many of them make it a point of paying all their contributions for the year on New Year's day. A Catholic Superintendent of Woods and Forests declares to me that in a canton of which three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants, 95 per cent. of the offences against the forest laws are committed by Catholics. I could not believe my ears. But, gentlemen, I exclaimed, with all the authority of the true faith, 'it is most certain that Catholics are more moral than Protestants, since their light comes from on high. Moreover, they must necessarily be more rich, because, as we know—

"'Dieu prodigue ses dons
A ceux qui font tous d'être siens.'

"they civilly answered me that I was altogether in error. That the heretic youth of this district was better educated than our own, and for this reason, that the Protestant ministers were able and zealous men, who threw their whole souls into their work; to return express to hand, the good Catholic priests of Alsace knew nothing more than how to say mass and curse Protestants. They further told me that the Protestants are the best farmers, that their dwellings are the neatest and cleanest, that they are the best men of business, and make fortunes more frequently than Catholics. That the most wretched Protestant villages in a state of the highest prosperity, lands yielding rich harvests, and flourishing manufactories, for example, at the house of M. Coldenburg and M. Schaiesman. They showed me Catholic hamlets, and even towns, in which idleness, drunkenness, and misery enjoyed a fraternal reception. Notwithstanding that all the women attended mass every day, and that the men kept more than a hundred saints' days in a year. 'You see,' said a converter to me 'that the influence of Rome is felt after all. It may be compared to the sirocco, which blows across the deserts of Africa and throws us upon our backs like Sardanapalus. It is a happy thing for us that we have found a shelter against the blast from Rome. And, remember this, that if our kings of the fifteenth century had allowed France to become altogether Protestant, it would at this time of day have become infinitely more rich and more moral than it is.' This hypothesis so shocked my Catholic pride that I exclaimed to the Protestant, 'Sir, what you have just said appears to me a monument of hypocrisy, and an ignoble license of contradictions.' In this way I shut him up. For between ourselves, his arguments were not easy to refute, and when you do not feel yourself able to answer a man, the shortest way out of the difficulty is to insult him."

The Board of Trade.

The meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms on Saturday evening was large, harmonious and enthusiastic. The meeting was subsequently extended and able report, which was unanimously adopted. Addresses were made by Messrs. Carlin, Morgan, Thayer and Skinner. The committee, at their request, recommended that the President of the Quincy & Chicago R. R. be requested to enter into communication with other railroads leading from Galesburg to Chicago, and ascertain upon what terms a connection could be made with such roads, with a view to a dissolution of the contract now existing between the Quincy & Chicago and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. A committee of three, consisting of W. H. Carlin, James D. Morgan and James Woodruff, was appointed to wait on Mr. Bushnell and lay before him the report of the committee and the action of the meeting.—*Quincy Republican.*

A Salted Thoroughfare.

Speaking of the large amount of salt thrown upon Broadway during the season of snow and ice, the N. Y. *Times* says:

We complain of these briny libations as an intolerable nuisance, but the thing is worth most of the salt it helps to throw upon the town in a coach, and a suit of clothes to cross a street on foot; nothing the annoyance of Broadway as cold and damp as that of St. Peter's can be, all forms of planting the seeds of more colds, coughs and coffins than poverty and winter themselves combined. Through this salting process Broadway, from a useful thoroughfare, is converted into a channel of mud, which divides eastern New York from western more effectually than the river endorsed both from Brooklyn.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, has sent in the following appointments as Regents of the Board of Normal Schools for the term of three years, ending Jan. 1st, 1863: S. A. Bean, of Waukesha county, H. Rollins, of Grant county, and J. Vesy, of Rock county. These nominations were confirmed the next day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Deluge of Bills and Resolutions—Free Trade with Cuba—Free Coal—Salt Matter—The House Printing—The Mr Lane Treaty.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1860.

The number of bills and resolutions introduced into the House on Thursday last was beyond precedent. It looked as if there was a second deluge coming. No less than 254 were presented and referred. There were 50 the day before. Enough work has been cut out to employ Congress until next fall. But a large majority of all this incipient legislation will never see the light, or put on the forms of law. Among the multitude of projects presented I will only refer to a few of the more important. Bingham, of Ohio, introduced two bills: one to amend the present mileage law, so as to pay members their actual traveling expenses from their homes to the capital and return. Under the present law a California or Oregon member draws $5,000 per session for mileage, when the expense he is at in going and returning is under one-tenth of that amount. If it costs a California member $500 to reach Washington and return, Mr. Bingham proposes to pay him that much, and no more. He is receiving an annual salary of over eight dollars per day, Sundays included, and why should not that suffice? Why should one member be paid $8,000 a year because he represents Oregon? another $6,000 because he represents Texas? and a third only $3,500 because he represents Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia? Then there is a dishonest practice in the Senate of charging what is called "constructive mileage." That is, if the Senate holds an Executive session of a few days after the 4th of March, to confer appointments some of the members charge double mileage, under the fiction that they went home by telegraph on the night of the 4th of March and returned by the same conveyance on the next morning. By means of this fiction, Senators from California and Oregon can pocket $10,000 for mileage, and those from Texas $6,000, in addition to their regular salary of $3,500. The bill should become a law; but will it? Doubtful. There are too many patriotic Democrats interested in maintaining the abuse. The other bill introduced by Mr. Bingham declares null and void all the Territorial acts of Utah and New Mexico, which establishes or protects involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime. The organic act of those Territories expressly reserves to Congress the right to reject any laws passed by their legislatures. As the Senate is constituted, it is not probable that the bill in question will be allowed to pass. The slave code of New Mexico is equal in atrocity and cruelty to the infamous black laws of Kansas enacted by the Border Ruffians for the subjugation of the freemen of that persecuted Territory.

E. B. Washburne of Ill. introduced a bill to make appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors for the year 1860; and also a bill to amend the Steamboat Law with a view to the better protection against accidents by fire and explosion on board of steamboats.

Mr. Estabrook, delegate from Nebraska, introduced a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to hold a Convention preliminary to admission into the Union.

Mr. Grow introduced the following bill:

A BILL TO PREVENT THE SALE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN FEE OR ACTUAL SETTLEMENT AND TO GIVE THEM TO THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no Public Lands shall be exposed for sale by proclamation or otherwise, except to actual settlers, and to them only in quantities of not more than one quarter section each.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person entitled to the benefits of this act shall be required to make affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age or more, and that such land is for the exclusive use and benefit of himself or herself or of such family, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she may acquire from the Government may inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself or such family; and any person who shall swear falsely in the premises shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the land and all right thereto.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register of the Land Office for the district in which any land is located shall receive the sum of fifty cents per acre for the land so located, and no more, and the Receiver of Public Moneys shall receive no more than fifty cents per acre for the land so located, and no more.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person entitled to the benefits of this act shall be required to settle upon and cultivate the land located by him or her for a period of not less than five years before he or she shall be entitled to a patent therefor.

Mr. McClernand introduced a resolution declaring that Cuba ought to be annexed to the United States, and enquiring on what terms this can be effected. This is a bid for Douglas in Charleston.

Mr. Farnsworth trumped in on the Cuba card, with a resolution declaring that if certain terms in Canadian Provinces can be acquired, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of opening negotiations with Great Britain for that purpose. The Republicans are disposed to press for the acquisition of the Canadas as a set off to the Southern project for Cuba. They are so much in the latter brought into the Union to strengthen Slavery, why should not the former be incorporated with the confederacy as a counterbalance in the scale of freedom?

Mr. Maynard (S. Am., Tenn.) offered a resolution setting forth "that the geographical position of Cuba to the United States renders it eminently desirable that there should be free and unrestrained personal and commercial intercourse between them, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency and practicability of a Convention between the United States and Spain, so as to facilitate commerce by the reciprocal importation and exportation of the unmanufactured and manufacturing products of the two countries free of either import or export duties, and the free passage of persons from one country to the other."

Mr. Maynard has seized upon the PRESS AND TRIBUNE's idea of opening up reciprocal free trade with Cuba. The suggestion meets with favor from all sides, except the slavery propagandists. A favorable report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be sustained by a majority of the House. Free trade with Cuba is admitted to be the true solution of the question. The possession of Cuba would be a curse to this country; free trade and commercial intercourse would be a blessing to both countries.

Senator Trumbull has been investigating the treaty of the present the Government of Spain not long since offered to give this country Free Trade with Cuba. He is satisfied that the reports are true. The facts seem to be these: When Pierre was Minister to Spain, Soulé was Secretary of Legation. Soule left Spain to attend the Ostend Conference, where the famous Ostend Manifesto was concocted and issued by Buchanan, Soule and Mason in 1854. Soule became so obnoxious to the Spanish Court that he did not return, but resigned his mission. During the interregnum, Perry acted as Minister. Perry, it will be remembered, was the author of the famous resolution calling for the correspondence between Perry and the Spanish Government, touching the Spanish proposition, copies of Perry's letters were furnished, but not the *projet*, which the Senate was informed "could not be found!" What has become of it? Where is it hidden? Why was it not filed? The country wants to know more about the lar eny of this exceedingly important affair. Would have been re-elected had he not declined to be a candidate. As to the character of his services in that body, my information does not enable me to speak particularly. In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination in the Convention of his own State. In 1852 he was equally efficient in his efforts for General Scott, and was considered by the Whigs of Illinois one of the Northwest in one of their ablest and wisest leaders.

From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and taking no part in politics, save occasionally by giving to loose his interest in politics when the scheming ambit on and grovelling selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the Presidency brought about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness and perfidy aroused the sleeping lion, and he prepared for new efforts. In the memorable campaign which followed, and fought the battle of freedom on the ground of his former conflicts in Illinois with the same high behests of conscience and zeal. He fully appreciated the importance of the slavery issue, and felt the force of the moral causes that must influence the question, and he never failed to appeal to the immediate interest of the people in aid of the argument drawn from political sources, and to illuminate his theme with the happiest illustrations and eloquence, pleading for the rights of humanity. A resolution swept the State. For the first time a majority of the Legislature of Illinois was opposed to the Democratic administration of the Federal Government. A United States Senator was to be elected in place of General Shields, who had yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous colleague, and, against his own better judgment, had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. The election came on, and a number of ballots were taken, the almost unbroken opposition voting steadily for Lincoln, but the anti Nebraska Democrats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became apprehensive that those men would vote for and elect Matteson in the event such a consummation, he went personally to his friends, and by strong persuasion, induced them to vote for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act of generous self-sacrifice, a triumph for the cause of right, and an advocate of it on the floor of the Senate, not inferior in earnest zeal for the principles of republicanism to any member of that body.

From no thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slavery question and of the need of a strong effort to preserve the Territories to freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party, although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exerted himself for the organization of the Republican forces in Illinois, and attended the first Republican Convention held in the State. This was in Bloomington in May, 1856. His speech in that Convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the contest of that year, Mr. Lincoln was at the head of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that State from disgrace of the pro-slavery Democracy, with the "walking magazine of mischief," as Douglas has been appropriately called, at its head.

When the campaign of 1858 was about to open, the voice of the Republican party of Illinois was so unanimous and enthusiastic in his favor as the successor of Judge Douglas, that in a full State Convention of over five hundred delegates the unusual step was taken of nominating him for that office by acclamation. The enthusiasm of the delegates in Convention extended to their constituents. The party went into the contest with the name of Lincoln on all their banners, instituted Lincoln clubs, wore Lincoln badges, and held Lincoln meetings at almost every school house in the State. The respective parties were marshaled under their leaders, who were fitting representatives of the principles of each. Lincoln, the consistent advocate of constitutional government, cognizant of his duties to the people of the Territories, and by a sense of human responsibility independ nt of conventional rules, placed himself upon the battlements of the Constitution, and summoned within a few months of the Presidential election with a few memorable words of truth and humanity. Douglas, in the spirit of a system which assigns all power to a majority, and flatters the people in the concrete, while it denies the individual of all security for his personal rights, appealed to popular prejudice and to the antipathies of race. The one held slavery to be an institution in conflict with the principles of free government, wholly dependant upon positive law, and never to be extended where it could be legitimately prohibited; while the other averred that the despotic will of any majority, though of a community existing only in a state of pupilage under the guardianship of Congress, could give to slavery an existence and legal authority "ought to be consistent to establish it, it without question by that authority" without regard to moral considerations. The contest excited intense interest and was maintained with infinite spirit. Lincoln, after vainly attempting to draw his opponent into a joint canvass of an entire State, met him in seven great debates in as many Congressional districts, and in the opinion of every candid judge, fairly overthrew him in argument on all controverted points. The result was, that though a majority of the popular vote was obtained by Douglas, Douglas obtained by the instrumentality of an old and grossly unequal apportionment of the districts a majority of the Representatives, and thus secured his re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Since that great contest, Mr. Lincoln has repeatedly given his powerful aid in support of the Republican cause in other States, as in Ohio, Wisconsin and Kansas, during the present year, and in every instance he has been received with enthusiasm by the people, evincive of the high estimation in which he is held by the party. Wherever he speaks he draws together large crowds of interested listeners, upon whom he never fails to make a marked impression. Though a ready and fluent speaker, he avoids declamation, and is never betrayed into mere word-painting, which his good taste habitually rejects. He abhors mere display, and he has no need of it. Webster in his prime, and employs as the vehicle of his thoughts a style of singular clearness and simplicity. In his statements of facts he is scrupulously accurate, and to every opponent he exhibits the utmost fairness, candor and liberality, resorting no abuse, but preserving an unfailing courtesy even under the severest provocation. His manner is earnest, his arguments close and logical, and he reaches his conclusions by a process that seems to render further conclusions here and there known by the flattering denomination of "schools," but nequalification was required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin' and cipherin'," on the versouled phrase ran, as far as the rule of three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard, and regarded with awe mixed to an mysterious a character.

Hard work and plenty of it was the order of the day, varied, indeed, by an occasional bear hunt, a not unfrequent deer chase, or other wild sport. Of course when young Lincoln came of age he was not a scholar. He could read and write, and had some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and as yet, he had but little ambition to know more of what was to be found in books. His mind nevertheless were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, was active and athletic, could wield the axe, direct the plow, or use the rifle, as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of prairie farming, and fully inured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age he had never been to school. Whatever his acquirements are, they have been picked up from time to time as opportunity occurred, or as the pressure of active business left him leisure.

At twenty-one he removed to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county, in active labor on a farm. Then he got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where he remained about a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and Lincoln volunteered to those he had at the last trial. Barclay was absent unpaired; Barr was paired off with Adrain. The latter now refuses to vote for Defrees, Adams still declines supporting him. It is not in his power to have elected him on either of the ballots last Friday. The reason Glossbrenner received the support of the American Unionists he has pledged them one-half of the profits to be made out of the job. The spoil is to be partitioned among a dozen papers. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Louisville *Courier*, Nashville *Patriot*, Baltimore *Clipper*, Philadelphia *Argus*, Washington *Star*, are all interested in this combination. Glossbrenner is put forward as the net to catch the fish and bring them ashore. The profits on the House printing, however, will not amount to much this session, and will hardly make a mouthful apiece for the Glossbrenner partnership, should it prove successful.

The Senate Printing Investigating Committee examined John C. Rives of the *Globe*, who testified that Bowman, of the *Constitution*, sold his contract, as Senate Printer, to the *Globe* concern, which is to do the work for two-thirds of what Bowman is paid for it. They are to refund 20 per cent. of all that is paid for the job, without incurring any risk or responsibility. The profits are to be applied to support the Government organ and other home pro-slavery ducks.

It is doubtful whether the Mexican treaty can be ratified. A full Senate is 65 members (one vacancy), and it takes two-thirds to ratify; 22 can therefore defeat a treaty. The Republicans number 25, and there is a general feeling among them to oppose its ratification in its present shape. Senator Crittenden is reported to be against the treaty, and also three Democratic Senators. Several of the Republican Senators desire to find out who the original claimants are that will pocket the ten millions. They are not disposed to vote half a million into a Democratic corruption fund, to enable demagogues to carry on the Presidential campaign in the interest of slavery. When they can be satisfied on this score, they may be more favorably inclined towards the treaty. It has not yet been reported to them in Executive session.

Mayor Wood, of New York, has been here for several days. He has publicly denied, in a card, that he intends to support Douglas as the next of his delegation shall be submitted. He has been closeted with the President several times. He is supposed to favor the Hunter interest, and is regarded as the leader against all forms of Squatter Sovereignty. He is a regular Hard Shell. UNCAS.

ANOTHER SLAVERY OUTRAGE.—A gentleman named Thompson, a resident of Perry Township in this county, has been indicted in Kentucky, in one of the counties south of Madison, for running off slaves. Thompson, rather from being guilty, has always sympathized with slaveholders in their real and assumed rights and has been visiting a brother in Kentucky for his health. This is the second outrage perpetrated on citizens of Marion Co. by Kentucky slaveholders within a few months past.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.*

Intervention in Mexico.

We were advised by telegraph some days ago that it had been determined in Cabinet Council, to order Colonel Fauntleroy to march United States troops into Chihuahua, for the protection of American citizens against outlaws from Durango. The following letter to Hon. John S. Phelps, from a citizen of El Paso, Texas, contains the information on which this determination was probably aimed at by the Cabinet:

EL PASO, TEXAS, January 20.

MY DEAR MAJOR:—By the arrival of Gen. Carvajal with his command, I advised Governor Munoz, in event he could not hold Chihuahua, to fall back on the Rio Grande, bringing with him the Congress and all the civil officers, and to take post in El Paso in front of this place, where a strong force of American volunteers, and no doubt of United States troops, could be had at once, which with the Governor could return to his capital, and drive the insurgent Church party out of the State. I also said to the Governor, that if he would make formal application through the Chihuahua United States Consul for United States troops, I would proceed to Santa Fe with all possible dispatch, and endeavor to induce Colonel Fauntleroy to take prompt action in the case, and assist me authority from the President of the United States. I have fully arranged with the authorities of El Paso to the effect that they will ask for United States troops to occupy that town, and Guadalupe and San Ignacio, should such occupation be deemed necessary to protect Americans and their property in those towns. I expect by the next mail from Santa Fe, due here in five days, that orders will come from Colonel Fauntleroy for the troops at Fort Bliss to occupy the above towns, when the Mexican authorities ask that it may be done. I have no doubt such occupation will be necessary —perhaps, indeed, before we can hear from Santa Fe, as at any moment news may reach here that Chihuahua is taken, and the next hour may witness, on the town on the other side of the river, the utmost disorder and injury to Americans, and their property spoliated beyond redress or remedy. Limost the greatest fear is lest no time in taking measures for our safety.

Yours, &c.

It may turn out in the end that nothing but the ratification of the McLane treaty can save us from another Mexican war.

Kidnappers Again at Work.

[From the Lawrence (Kan.) Republican, 17th.]

On Thursday night last, a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made, by a pack of human hounds, to kidnap a woman from this city. The woman was living at Mr. Monteith's. The gang, so far as we can learn, consisted of a fellow named Roberts, who lives near Lecompton, the notorious Jake Hurd, a negro gambler named Jim Lester, and some others whose names we have not learned. They hired a team at Livingston's livery stable, with a close wagon, and went to the house about 11 o'clock at night, and demanded admittance and the woman. Mr. Monteith was not at home, as the scoundrels well knew—for one of them had made an errand to the house during the day, and inquired for him, and found that he was gone. Mr. Bigelow happened to be boarding there, and jumped up at the first alarm, and, seizing a billet of wood, prepared to defend the family. An outcry was also raised by one of the little boys, which roused the neighbors, and the kidnappers fled—but closely pursued by an excited crowd which had collected. They sought refuge at Hancock's establishment, whence Roberts, escaping, attempted to make his way off on the prairie. A well directed shot, which passed through his hat, brought him to a stand. He was then taken by the crowd to the river, where, had it not been for the timely interposition of Messrs. Morphey and others, he might have received the reward which his infamous attempt so richly merited. He was finally released, with orders to leave town in half an hour. So exasperated, however, were some of the colored people at this attempt to kidnap one of their num ers, that it is said they pursued the scoundrel, knocked him off of his horse, and gave him a sound threshing. Hurd is said to have been on horseback, and to have fled from the town on his first alarm.

The Downfall of Austria.

[From the London Times.]

If it be true that Jupiter is in the habit of making men the author of their own ruin—driving those mad whom he wishes to destroy—it is to be feared that Jupiter has some evil intentions respecting Francis Joseph of Austria. All the historical symptoms of a doomed dynasty are now manifest among themselves in Vienna. No sovereign can afford to be at once obstinate and weak. Hagenta and Solferino have inflicted an indelible disgrace upon the arms of Austria. These defeats have made manifest to the world that, when compared with France, Austria, ruled by her present Emperor, is not a second rate Power. The prostration is about a second rate Power. The prostration is about a second rate Power. The prostration of Austrian financial credit has made public the fact that Austria is poor. Weak in arms and poor in pocket as he is, Europe looks anxiously in Hungary how this young Emperor, who has so difficult a part to play, demeans himself in the crisis. History has her great men, who have made their fame out of a conjecture such as this. It is a moment when the general sense of danger would have allowed a single mind to break down and build up. Francis Joseph for a while promised to rise equal to the occasion. When he turned his forces from that square tower up the Solferino height a great superstition must have been swept out of his head. That force upon which he had been taught to rely with implicit confidence was broken, and he could never again believe it to be invincible. Unhappily, the conviction thus rudely pressed upon him could not be kept a secret. It was shared by the whole world. Italy knows it, and Hungary knows it. It is known to his inferiors, and it is loudly celebrated by them; it is known to his equals, while politely ignored, it is steadily acted upon. England, France, and Russia cannot but look upon Francis Joseph as a struggling man whose kingdom is in danger of falling away from him.

Under these circumstances the young Emperor seems to combine in himself all the weaknesses of our Charles I. and the stupid bigotry of James II. If there be anything which could ride over this crisis in the fortunes of Austria it would be the loyal and energetic assistance of Hungary. This was once not very difficult to obtain. The Hungarians boast themselves to be the most warlike nation in Europe; they are attached to many liberal privileges, traditionally loyal to the house of Hapsburgh, and quite ready to expend all their enthusiasm in the service of that exacting house. In fact, the Emperor Joseph had a great source of military power and the materials for many armies. But his opportunities rested upon two conditions. Hungary is warlike, but she is attached to free institutions; she is loyal, but she is to a great extent Protestant.

Francis Joseph is a despot and a bigot. The difficulty is precisely that which beset our James II. He, like Francis Joseph, had to govern a Protestant and a free people, whose institutions had been assailed and whose religion was fast being undermined by the shrewd priests as a simpleton who lost three kingdoms for a mass. Here, in our day, is an Imperial pilgrim kneeling in the same path. Hungary is as much attached to her free institutions as our fathers were. Yet she has seen them all swept away, and now she is asked to endure a yoke so heavy that it is even an offense to ask to speak her own language in her own Universities. Hungary is also to a great degree Protestant, and Francis Joseph has long ago aroused, and by his insolent and uncompromising character. That Calvanism with which tolerance is a crime is rife among the Hungarians, and now finds itself the subject of persecution. How has this young Emperor dealt with this valuable subject? Has he shown himself a patriot nor despot who dares to touch him.

Reduced to that palace and that church from which only abjection, or submission to insult can be had, he may still be every inch a Pontiff King. It is but little he wants for himself; he is a man of sober taste and frugal habits, bland, serene, and jovial, in spite of the sadness of temper in which he has been lately indulging by fits and starts; he can afford to look adversity in the face, he still has resources in reserve, can communicate, wait and hope. But such a suffering expectant attitude holds out a by no means pleasant prospect for his Ministry, his angered College, the whole host of red or purple stockinged prelates. The loaves and fishes are worth fighting for; they are also worth temporizing, yielding, and treating for.

The game of unflinching resistance has been played too far. The Pope has been stubborn and consistent—too conscientious—for his simple and subtle Prime Minister. Had the latter been suffered to proceed with full powers to Paris, had proposals been made to him, he was ready to meet his opponent half-way.

But this untoward delay, this stiff-necked bigotry of the Pope, has upset all the calculations of his crafty adviser. Antonelli is powerful enough to banish Alberoni from Court, but not the French, English, and German Ultramontanists. It is from the sympathy of these that the Pope gains his unbending pertinacity. The fat, torpid, easy, worldly minded Italian prelates are amazed and disconcerted by the rabid, indiscreet zeal of their Transalpine brethren. They are, however, dragged along in spite of themselves. They are too far committed, too listless and passive, to stem the tide of fanaticism which has been put in motion to work its destruction. Half of the State is lost; what remains, were it even tenable, would hardly be worth the holding. The crafty churchmen begin to despair of success; they wonder whether the Pontiff's own blind obstinacy may not after all prove a sounder policy than all their plausible and dexterity. Fanaticism is catching, and the Court of Rome seems now bent on saving all or losing all.

Yet what chances are there that all may be saved? Open war is now out of the question. Pamphlets, bishops' charges, homilies,—all such means have been tried; such artillery shakes neither the French Emperor's throne nor his faith; they do not bring back Romagna. Every win not a poor Trasteverino over to the cause of Papacy. The Pope, clearly, cannot hold his ground even to the hands of Kossuth and his unaided forces. He is in the hands of France. The law that France dictates must either be seconded by him, or it will be enforced against his will.

USING SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE.—The Virginia *Sentinel*, of Feb. 14th, says:

"A man by the name of Nuckles, living near Pedlar Mills, Amherst County, was taken up and posed on last Thursday by a party of citizens and dunked, in consequence of his having used seditious language. He afterwards procured a warrant for the arrest of the parties who inflicted this summary punishment on him, but instead of the warrant being executed, the magistrate who issued it served a warrant for stealing himself."

Fire at Bement, Ill.—Loss $20,000.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BEMENT, Ill., Feb. 18, 1860.

Last evening about 7 o'clock the large steam flouring mill, belonging to D. H. Rust, was discovered to be on fire, and all efforts to save it were of no effect. The loss is about $20,000—partially insured. The mill was but recently completed, and would compare favorably with any mill in the State, Mr. Rust sparing no expense to have a No. 1 mill, with

Special Notices.

☞ Martyred Heads.—Hundreds of heads of hair are ruined by the use of deleterious dyes for which no scientific authority is responsible. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE on the contrary possesses the highest scientific and medicinal properties, has been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, who stands at the head of our Experimental Chemists, and he states in his certificate that nothing injurious enters into its composition. THIS UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL, added to the well known fact that it is the most reliable and the most natural dye ever manufactured, have given it immense prestige, and the sales are running up from month to month, with a rapidity that scarcely tests the energies and resources of the proprietor. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 121 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The stomach is the fountain head of diseases which infest the human system. Indigestion, bad among; nervous, groundless diarrhœa, dysentery, faintness, vertigo, palpitation of the heart, general debility, &c. Get rid of it, then, at once, by going through a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a genuine and safe remedy for dyspepsia, which is sure to put an end all complaints of the stomach and its dependencies, as the sunshine melts the snow. A course of the medicine may not prove to be necessary. One bottle frequently accomplishes a cure.

Sold by druggists every where. feld4wly

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—It belongs to terms: Intestine worms: Cures every child: Is tasteless, mild: Oh! mothers dear No more you fear If this you'll buy. Your pets won't live

Corth Nonton, Proprietor, New York. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and COUGH MIXTURE.—The annoyance of a bad cold or cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections (as they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases—with this commanding vegetable specific. All others are but temporary palliatives. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate and cough matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and want of sleep? If so, HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. It will unquestionably save you. Price $1. Sold by JOHN D. PARK 124 Lake street. fe7-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Shawaldt (late manager at Bateldorn's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us in payment on the same terms as Kentucky and Illinois money. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become a standard article, endorsed by Medicine, Merit and Success, and that more of all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in the restoration of the debilitated system, while the Pills and Ointment are unequaled for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Dysentery, Drapery, Disorders of the Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Colic, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Back or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and many other complaints incident to the human family. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Sanford's Family Medicine, Sanford's Ointment, Sanford's Blood Purifier, ACHE, for Headaches of all kinds, Sanford's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of two or three Teaspoons, as a mild but effectual counteractant of costiveness.

☞ See pamphlets containing testimony in its favor. For sale by all Druggists in the world. Ask for Sanford's Liver Invigorator, and take no other.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills.

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up by GLASS, AIR TIGHT, FOR ALL CLIMATES. KEPT IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pill, is a gentle, but effectual Cathartic which the public have been using for the last twenty years, and which for the past few years has been compounded from a formula in the possession of the proprietor. The constantly increasing demand for this Pill, has induced him to put up the PILLS, and the Medicines, in such a form as to expose to their full value, and to be convenient for family use, and has also put them in such a form as to be convenient for transportation to any part of the World, where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Bilious Fever, Dysentery, Colic, Piles and Sickness over the whole body, from Colds, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation all over the body, Worms in the Stomach, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Rush of Blood to the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in children or adults, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, and for all liver diseases in which function is too numerous to mention. It is safe at all times.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by druggists at 25 cents per box, wholesale by the box or the large dozen.

W. SANFORD, M. D. Manufacturer and Proprietor, 80 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Save the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Texas, which speaks for itself. We have seen the effects of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a disinterested party. We know the writer to be a man of truth, the Dr. needs no encomium, our business purports from the press:

BASTROP, MARIE, Jan. 10, 1859.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having now gotten quite a few months' experience in the use of your hair restorative, I consider it make an unquestionable article, and one that will do all that is claimed for it, provided one thing, my children were of same character, light, straight, and used it. I soon found it was having a bad effect on their hair, and I have not used it since. I have sent and obtained a bottle of which I have used about one-half, and I am free to say that the effect of it upon my hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face. My wife also has used it, and says that it is all you have sent and claims that it has been before for twenty-five years. She has used it on her hair and face since the age of fifteen years, she used it with the same effect. My children are now about two years old, and their hair is very light and silky. I am satisfied that whenever it is properly applied it will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 22, 1860.

The market for Eastern Exchange continues steady at 1@1/4 per cent. prem. on the street, and 2 per cent at the banks. Currency is plenty and discounts easy.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wh't Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Barley bush.
C. & A. R. R.	397	6435	1200	3477	344
C. & R. I. R. R.		1150	2000		350
Illinois Central R. R.		2000	2000	1930	
R. & Galena R. R.	100	145	4701		
C. & M. R. R.	444	2000			21
C. & A. L. R. R.		6.0			
Total	881	11594	10021	5677	915

	Dressed Hogs lbs.	Live Hogs lbs.	Cattle lbs.	High. Wines bbls.	Cut. M's. Lard. lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	36		70	36	47
C. & R. I. R. R.	0	440	310	1614	120
C. & M. R. R.	0	0	0	22	1003
C. & A. L. R. R.	0	0	0	0	1367
Illinois Central R. R.	34	0	120	0	0
Total	185	440	578	1736	3537

	Sheep lbs.	Hides lbs.	Tallow lbs.	Pork bbls.	Lard bbls.
C. & A. R. R.		1,200		20	
C. & R. I. R. R.		1,110	Oats, bu.		200
Illinois Central R. R.		0	Pork & bu. on hhds.		2
C. & M. R. R.		0	Corn, bu.		
C. & A. L. R. R.		21	Cheese, bxs.		29
Illinois Central R. R.		0	Flour, bbls.		233,21
Flour, bbls.		1,404	B. corn, bus.		
Wheat, bush.		0	Wheat, bush.		1,191
Hogs, No.		130	Sec. ar. hhds.		202
Cattle, No.		47	Sch. bus.		1,600
Sheep, No.		10	Wh't, bu.		4,45
Malt, bus.		520	Whisky, bbls.		1,700

NEW ORLEANS, February 18—P. M.—Flour unchanged and dull at $6.25@6.37 for Superfine. Corn scarce and firm at 73@75c for mixed. A fair demand for Bulk Meats, and the market firm at 6¾ and 7c for Shoulders, and 8¼ @8¾c for Sides. There was rather a better feeling in the Sugar market at the close, and prices were a shade firmer, closing at 7¼@7¾c for fair; the receipts during the week were 11,000 hhds, and from September 1st 101,000 hhds against 131,000 hhds the same time last season. Molasses dull a d the demand limited, but holders are firm and not willing to make any important concessions; choice 30@40c; the receipts during the week were 13,000 brls, and from the 1st of September 210,000 brls, against 247,000 the same time last season.

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET—Feb. 18.—There is not much doing in Cloverseed, and the sales have been limited to day, at $4.75@5.12½ ⅌ bu, as to quality, the latter for prime lots. Timothy is held in low figures, and below the views of buyers. Domestic Flaxseed is steady at $1.60 ⅌ bushel.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:—The St. Louis Provision Market was not active to-day, although one house has in the last three days delivered some $300,000 worth of provisions, mostly delivarable at Cincinnati. One round lot of 1,000 barrels mess pork at $17.50 was made to-day, delivered here; and various small sales of bacon and other meats were made, amounting in the aggregate to considerable sums. The samples of lard are fine and grease were very numerous, but buyers rather held off on this account. And yet comparatively little provisions is coming down the basin, a preference being given to other freight, except in bulk in barrels.

TOLEDO—Feb. 17—On inquiry we find there is in store here about as follows:

Barrels Flour	6,400
Bushels White Wheat	40,500
Do Red Wheat	20,000
Do Corn	50,000
Do Oats	30,000
Do Rye	1,000

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Business was rather dull, particularly on account of the scarcity of currency, bankable funds and exchange, bankers having comparatively little to operate on. We noticed checks being collected of each other at all hours of the day, regular and irregular, by banks, private and chartered. Currency is firm at only ¼ dis. below bankable funds, and the latter is in demand. Exchange is quite firm and scarce today at 1⅛ prem. on the East and South for bankable funds, while for gold it was bought at par; although the Sub-Treasury is not buying or selling of its drafts. Sight on Cincinnati and Louisville was sold at 1¼ prem. for currency, (Illinois and Wisconsin, par to ¼ prem.) a half the merchants' profit. Some of the banks that could not on Saturday, redeemed a portion of their branch paper to-day at 1 prem. on exchange, but not all that was offered—only as accommodation.

The demand for flour has been light since the close of navigation, and holders have not shown much disposition to press sales. The receipts at present are light. In the absence of sales we quote Southern Indiana and Ohio extras at $5.35; double extras at $5.50; Michigan and Northern Indiana extras $5@5.25; choice family brands at $5.50@5.75.

There has been a steady demand through the winter for choice Wheat, and considerable sales have been made to the frost district, and some has been taken on speculation. Red Michigan and Indiana may be quoted at $1.20; white, $1.28@1.80; with little new offering.

CORN—There was an active demand from the frost district early in the winter, and sales were readily made at 52@53c; liberal receipts, however, soon supplied that demand, and the article became very dull and nominal at 50c; the roads have been unusually good, and the receipts by teams have been unprecedentedly large and about equal to the demand for the present use. There has been but little done for spring delivery; some sales have been made for May delivery at 55c, free to vessel, but this price is above the views of purchasers.

Sales could probably be made at 50 to 52c, but these are not by any satisfactory to interior holders, but little is done.

There has been a good demand for Oats mostly for the Cincinnati market, and the prices have ranged from 37 to 40c. The present price is 37c.

Rye in demand at 76 to 78c.

Clover seed.—Stock on hand about 1,200 bushels: under the influence of a speculative demand the price went up as high as $4.60 per bushel, but it has declined to $4.25 with sales.

The number of hogs at here this season is about 10,000—receipts light and packers close up. Mess pork held at $16.50; Prime $12.50; Hams in pickle 8½; Shoulders 6¢; Lard in barrels, 10½.

Yours Respectfully,
BROWN, WALBRIDGE & Co.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

FLOUR—Receipts—bbls. Market quiet and steady. Sales were :—300 bbls "Buckeye" Spring, extra at $4.65. Sale of storage lot lot of 300 ; 50 bbls "West River" do on 24 ; 100 bbls fair Spring extra at $4.75 del.; 100 bbls do at $4.70 on track; 100 bbls "Ne ta" Spring extra at $4.85 del.; 40 bbls inferior super. at $3.50 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11 594 bu. Market active and firm. Sales were :—1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 76c in store; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 76½c in store; 1,000 bu do at same price delivered; 500 bu Spring at 76c in store; 500 bu choice Club at 81c; 500 bu do at 81.05 on track; 150 bu No. 2 Spring at 81.20; 600 bu do at 81.00 on track; 300 bu do at 81.20 on track; 200 bu do at 81.20 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 10,021 bu. Steady and firm. Sales were :—5,000 bu No. 1 at 44½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 3,000 bu No. 2 at 43c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 rejected at 40c in store; 1,000 bu do at 40c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 3 677 bu. Quiet. Sales were:—80 bags No. 1 at 35 delivered; 500 bu White at 35c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 915 bu. Sales were :—300 bu No. 1 at 65c on track; 164 bags do at 64½c on track; 300 bu do at 64c on track; 151 bags do at 62½c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market easier. Sales were :—80 bbls city at 25 c; 50 bbls low-proof at 19½c.

SEEDS—Receipts, 36,150 lbs. Timothy rather dull. Sales were: 14 bags, high grade at 82.90 ; 22 bags good at $2.75 ; 10 bu a prime s. at $2 90. Clover seed dull. Sales were: 90 bu fair in barrels at $4.47½ ; 25 bu good at $4.55 ; 10 bu do at $4 60. Hungarian Grass unchanged. Sales were: 25 bu at $1 ; 20 bags at $1.05 del.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 185. Market dull and 50@c lower. Sales were:

15 Hogs averaging 195 lbs at	4.35
15 " 195 "	4.40
15 " 170 "	4.50
60 " at 4c, 5.36 ; dividing on 200 lbs	5.36
60 " at 4c, 4.68 ; dividing on 200 lbs	4.68

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork in good demand. Sales were :—200 brls city Mess at $17. Bulk Meats firm. Sales were :—50,000 pm Shoulders and Sides at Meantime, on private terms.

LARD—In good dem and at 10¼c.

TALLOW—100 brls prime packers at 10¼c ; 40 brls butchers' at 9½.

HIDES—Active and steady. Green, 7@7¾c ; Green Salted, 7¼@7¾c ; Flint, 13½@14c.

POTATOES—40c to Pinkeyes at 47c delivered—packages included.

BUTTER—45 firkins good at 15c ; Dairy, 12@14c.

EGGS—Dull at 14@15c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 6½@7.50 per doz ; Turkeys, 8@ 9c per lb.

DRIED APPLES—2¾ to eastern at 2¾c.

MILL STUFFS—4 tons coarse Middlings at $15 on track; 10 tons Shorts in bags at $13.75 in store.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts at the Yards mainly from Cattle, 11 cars Hogs and 3 cars Sheep. The market was hardly so firm, to-day for cattle and to effect sales buyers h d to make concessions from yesterday's prices. Hogs were without change. The sa es to-day were:

6 Cattle, averaging	1060	lbs. at	3.00
5 "	1402	"	3.50
5 "	1562	"	3.60
5 "	1613	"	3.65
24 "	1279	"	3.40
21 "	1299	"	3.40
24 "	1179	"	3.40
24 "	1179	"	3.40
24 "	1179	"	3.15
14 "	1347	"	3.25
14 "	1256	"	3.25
91 Hogs	190	"	4.50
67 "	190	"	4.50
66 "	183	"	3.55
45 Sheep	83	"	3.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

FLOUR—Receipts—bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 10 bbls at $5 10@5.20 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for ext a state; $5 10@5.30 for super western; $5.30@5.40 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra western; $5.80@6.25 for fancy and choice do do ; $6.30@6.75 for extra Ohio; $6 @6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $6.80@7.25 for extra Genesee; $7.30@8.25 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Indiana; $6@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $6.30@6.75 for extra Illinois; $6.80@7.25 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Michigan; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Wisconsin; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Iowa; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Missouri; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Kentucky; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Tennessee; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Virginia; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Canada; $6.30@6.75 for fancy and choice do do ; $5.80@6.25 for extra Genesee; $6.30@6.75

Continued from page 4 of this Supplement.

Continuation of Tax List see Page 2 of supplement.

Stoves.

PORTABLE FURNACE
AND
HEATER,
WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.
Of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at
No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,
Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at
201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips,
FOR SALE AT
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.
Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and save more than per cent. of your fuel by using one of these strips, and putting some of the Excelsior Weather Strips around your window and doors.
Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES
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ALLEN & DALTON'S,
.....LAKE STREET.....
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Tinsmithing, Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Orders promptly and neatly executed at short notice. Remember the place
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.....JAS. T. ALLEN.....JAS. P. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
AT H. W. LANDERS'S, No. 310 State street, Sells Air Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, Parlor Stoves, Air Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, manufacturer's prices. Cox's Conquest Cooking Stove, through the improvements in Stoves have, during the past year, been unusually great, not only in Stoves have, during the past year, been unusually great, not only in style and quality of fine work, but with them (economical in use) are many other valuable qualities of manufactures there are more perfect in construction, combining more perfectly principles, more perfect in construction, combining more perfectly principles, more economical in the consumption of fuel, and more convenient in the manner of its use in this particular consumption of fuel, and more convenient in the manner of its use in this particular consumption of fuel, and more convenient in the manner of its use in this particular

PRESS AND TRIBUNE----Supplement.

SOUTH DIVISION.

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Owner's Names.	S.	Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Val's. dols.	T. Tax dols. cts.
C Peers,					3000	60 00
H Foley,					3000	60 00
M O Walker,					20000	200 00
P Cotter,					3000	60 00
H Cotter,					1500	30 00
C F Gunnison,					1500	30 00
H Fuller,					2400	24 00
H Fuller,					2400	24 00
Assessed. land hf					1150	17 25
Albert Fuller,					5400	72 00
Albert Fuller,					3000	60 00
E W Haldwick,					2400	48 00
Mary Kenedy,					3000	60 00
					4200	84 00
Jas Power					3300	66 00
Wadsworth,					6000	90 00
					6000	90 00
Jas Bevan,					3000	60 00
M Dunn,					3000	60 00
N O Norton,					3700	55 50
T Cook, s 34 ft					7000	105 00
	67	68				
Thos Dyer,	1	10&11	5		6000	97 50
Thos Dyer,			5		6000	90 00
Thos Dyer,			5		6000	60 00
Carter & Fisher,			5		6000	97 50
M Newhall,			5		6000	90 00
	67	68				
Reynolds & Ely,	8	10&11	5		6000	90 00
			5		6000	90 00
	10		5		6000	90 00
Lot.						
	2	11	5		3000	37 50
	11	12	5		3000	37 50

Subdivision of s. hf of Sub Lot 11 of Lots 4 to 11 and Lots 4 and 9 of Sub Lot 12 of Lots 4 to 11

G W Flanders,			6		1200	18 00
			6		1200	18 00
			6		1200	18 00
			6		1200	18 00

Subdivision of 6 Original Lots.

B W Gwathmey, s 40 ft	1&2&5		6		5000	75 00
Smith, Walker & Co, s 80 ft			6		10000	150 00
			6		5000	75 00
Hugh Maher			6		5000	100 00
			6		5000	75 00
C & W Price,			6		4000	60 00
Jas B Floy,			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
D C Eddy,			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
Estate J Butterfield,			6		4000	64 50
			6		4000	120 00
Wm Butterfield,			6		4000	120 00
			6		4000	120 00
Estate J Butterfield,			6		4000	64 50
Chas Follansbee,			6		3500	52 50
Chas Follansbee,	1&2		6		3500	52 50
E H Haddock,			6		3000	45 00
E H Haddock, w 2 4 ths ft			6			
C Beers, s 3 four ths ft	3	4				
	57&1		6		17000	255 00
Estate J Carney,			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
T Robinson,			6		3000	45 00
G W Noble,			6		6000	90 00
			6		6000	90 00
J D Jennings,			6		10000	150 00
George Collins,			6		10000	150 00
A F Spinner,			6		10000	150 00
S Burton,			6		11000	165 00
			6		7000	105 00
Barnes, Keith & Co,			6		7000	105 00
G & W Price			6		10000	150 00
			6		10000	150 00
John Frink, s 3 ft of s 100 ft of 12 and s 100 ft of 16			6		4780	71 55
M O Walker, s 89 ft of 15 and w 27 and w 30 ft of 16			6		7500	112 50
M O Walker,			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
			6		4000	60 00
A Whitney,	4	4&5	11		3100	46 50
	10		11		4000	60 00
	11		11		4000	60 00
			11		4000	60 00
J S Webster,			11		4000	60 00
Alvin S Wright,			11		4000	60 00
Jr. Couch,			12		3000	45 00
C Burton,			12		3000	130 00
T Tuller, s hf			12		3000	130 00
Hugh Maher,			12		10000	150 00
			12		3000	100 00
s hf—			12		3000	100 00
			12		3000	100 00
Dr Davis,	3	7&8	13		5500	82 50
A D Titus,			13		4000	60 00
J D Bacon,	6		13		4000	60 00
H O Walker,			13		4000	60 00
			13		4000	60 00
O Taylor, s hf			13		4000	60 00
			13		4000	60 00
Ira Hurds, s 40 ft			13		1600	24 00
J R Sabin, s 30 ft			14		3400	76 00
J Parmele, s 29 ft			14		2900	43 50
			14		10000	150 00
			14		10000	150 00
Peter Page,			14		15000	225 00
			14		4000	60 00
			14		4000	60 00
A Lee,			14		4000	60 00
S & J J Pierce,			14		4000	120 00
Caleb L M Boyce,			14		4000	120 00
Peter Page,			14		4000	60 00
			14		4000	60 00
R A William and hf			14		4000	60 00
H & O Wilson	12	13 14)				
	10	11 s 8 hf)				
	11	12	5		5000	75 00
	2		5		3500	52 50
J & W Wright,	7&8		5		2500	37 50
T J Eley,	5	1&2	15		5000	75 00
J J Bowers,			15		5000	75 00
C S Weeks,			15		5000	75 00
C R Starkweather,			15		5000	120 00
L Stone, s hf			15		5000	75 00
Catholic Bishop,			15		5000	75 00
Peacock & Thatcher, s 40 ft			7	15	10000	150 00
	10	15				
M P Wilder,			15		4000	60 00
			15		6000	90 00
S L Brown, s hf			15		5000	127 50
M C B R Co, Depot, Round Houses and Offices on s 4 44-100 acres e and adjoining 200 ft n and hf joining Michigan Ave. from b. tween Randolph street and river		15&16			5000	135 00
					154000	2310 00

FRACTIONAL SECTION 15 ADDITON TO CHICAGO.

J Wright,		1	1		13000	195 00
	1	2&3	2		3000	45 00
E Merrick,			2		3000	45 00
			2		3000	30 00
			2		3000	45 00
			2		3200	32 50
			2		3000	150 00
T Wright, s 24 ft of w 72 ft		4	15		1000	15 00
		5	15		1000	15 00
D S Kimbrle, n pt		6	15		3000	45 00
L D Davis, s hf		7	15		3000	75 00
James Peer, s 30 ft of n hf		9	15		10000	150 00
Hiram Wheeler, s hf		10	15		5000	75 00
E H Haddock		15	15		13000	270 00
	1	2 3 & 4				
	1	2&3	2		2000	30 00
			2		1500	22 50
			2		2000	30 00
			2		2000	30 00
			2		1500	22 50
			2		1500	22 50
Estate of D. Forster, n 10 ft of sub lot numb's 6 of 3		3&4			2200	33 00
Estate Mrs Wilder, s 26 ft		5			2200	33 00
A Pierce,		6			2200	33 00
E H Heald, s 42 ft of n 52 ft		7			2200	33 00
E S Hall, 27 ft by 66 ft and n hf of		8			4500	67 50
C Follansbee,		1&2			5500	82 50
		3			4000	60 00
C Follansbee, s 30 ft		4			4000	60 00
John E Lane, s 21 ft of 1 in 3 and 4 in hf		5			4200	63 00
P Conley, s hf		7			3100	31 50
		8			4000	60 00
T Kelly, s hf		9			4000	60 00
A Fergus,		10			4000	60 00
					4000	60 00
Estate of Mrs Spring, undivided n hf of e hf of s 90 ft of s						
M Hamlin,		7			2250	33 75
Q Kendall, n hf of s hf		8			2250	33 75
H Bevan,		9			4000	60 00
J W Raymond,		10			4000	120 00
A L Barnham, n qr		11			4000	60 00
Geo Jones, s hf		11			2000	30 00
J C Matheson,		12			4000	60 00
J A Clark,		12			2000	30 00
Jones, Jr, improvements on s one third of w hf		10	4	600	9 00
Church, improvements on n hf of a two-thirds of w hf		10	4	700	14 00
W A Graves, improvements on s one-third of w hf		10	4	700	7 00
E W Herrick, improvements on s 50 ft		10	4	600	9 00
Geo Sedgwick, s 64 ft of						

WEST DIVISION.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Val'n.	T. Tax dols.	dcts.
E C Brewster, 40 acres s hf w of r r s w qr of Sec 29, 39, 14		29	39	14	16000	132 00
W Wright, 80 acres w hf of s w qr		30	39	14	32000	264 00
Henry Gardner's Subdivision of 73-100ths acres in s e corner of 2 acres in n w frac qr of Sec 28, 39, 14.						
		Lot.			320	4 16
		4			150	1 24

CARPENTER'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	Blk.	Val'n.	T. Tax dols.	dcts.
R M Wilson		3	1	900	11	25
W H Wells		4	1	700	9	17
E Bennett		5	1	700	9	17
		6	1	600	7	90
		7	1	600	7	90
Ole Bull, s 80 ft		11	1	1500	19	80
Foley, 50 ft n and adj south		12				
		11	1	450	7	15
E Schoolcraft,		12	1	1000	13	00
P Lee, s hf		9	2	900	11	70
		10	2	900	11	70
A S Champion, e 4		3		1500	14	00
J D Johnson,		4		900	12	00
		5		450	5	85
		6		450	5	85
		7		450	5	85
		8		450	5	85
		9		450	5	85
		10		450	5	85
		11		450	5	85
		12		450	5	85
		13		450	5	85
		14		450	5	85
		15		450	5	85
		16		450	5	85
W A Hare,		17		450	5	85
J Kelly,		18		450	5	85
A J Irvin,		19		450	5	85
		20		450	5	85
Pat Cornell,		21		450	5	85
A J Brown,		22		450	5	85
		23		450	5	85
		24		450	5	85
		25		450	5	85
		26		450	5	85
		27		450	5	85
		28		450	5	85
J E Todhunter,		29		450	5	85
		30		450	5	85
		31		450	5	85
		32		450	5	85
N Griffith,		33		450	5	85
Wm Jones,		34		450	5	85
J Jones,		35		450	5	85
N Ewing,		36		450	5	85
C Elbert,		37		450	5	85
J F Hopkins, w		38		450	5	85
Wm Kloenk, e		39		450	5	85
John Cahill, w hf		40		450	5	85
John F A Cramer, e hf		41		450	5	85
Aron Lamm, s hf		42		450	5	85
Peter Ebert,		43		450	5	85
		44		450	5	85
Mary A Dike,		45		450	5	85
Sidney Ward, w 20 ft		46		450	5	85
S A Gardner,		47		450	5	85
C V Dyer,		48		450	5	85
		49		450	5	85
Charles Thorp,		50		450	5	85
W Gallagher, w		51		450	5	85
J Frink,		52		450	5	85
		53		450	5	85
		54		450	5	85
		55		450	5	85
		56		450	5	85
Wm Clocker, n hf		57		450	5	85
T McDonald, s hf		58		450	5	85
G J Simmons,		59		450	5	85
J E Tomlinson,		60		450	5	85
L Lyon & Co, s 80 ft		61		450	5	85
		62		450	5	85
		63		450	5	85

EVANS & BUTTS ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

MOERMAN'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

GREEN'S SOUTH BRANCH ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

BICKERDIKE'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

ASHLAND'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

MAGIE & HIGH'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

LAUDERDALE'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

ASHLAND'S SECOND ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

Subdivision of North Part of Block 18.

Subdivision of nw part of Block 13.

Cochrane's Subdivision of part of Block 18.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 1, 39, 14.

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of Section 1, 39, 14.

Assessors Division of the e hf of sb.

Assessors Division of the e hf of NW qr of Section 5, 39, 14.

Assessors Division of N E corner of N 14 of section 5, 39, 14.

Barbour's Subdivision of 1 acre east, and adjoining the east two acres in block 65.

Balance due on Subdivision of the s e corner of w hf of n w qr of Section 8, 39, 14.

Mrs. J. Stowe's Subdivision of Part of Sec. 8, 39, 14.

Subdivision of Block 26, Duncan's Addition and 37.

Assessors Division of the s hf of N W qr of Section 5, 39, 14.

Canal Trustees Subdivision of S. E. qr. of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Subdivision of 4 25-100 acres in s w part of s hf of NW section, 18, 39, 14.

Subdivision of 4 74 acres of w hf of se qr of sec. 18, 39, 14.

Subdivision of section 19, 39, 14 ex s w qr of s e qr.

Continued on Page 5 of Supplement.

Continued from Page 3 of Supplement.

Continued from Page 1 of Supplement.

S. Lot. Lot. Blk. | Vol. | Asm't. | Costs. dols. c. | dols. c.

M A Neal, w qr'r dld 4 84 | 9100 | 371 25 | 37 15
160 ft deep | | | 2751 | 274 46 | 23 44
Mrs Clark, | 1 | 142 | 95 | 2751 | 274 46 | 23 44
Wm A Ellis, | 11 | 142 | 95 | 5000 | 500 00 | 50 00
Thomas E Thompkins, | 11-142 | 95 | 5000 | 500 00 | 50 00
Higgins & Southey, w | 12 | | | | |
2 ft of w hf of e hf
Estate of Cowgill, 25 ft | 3 | 142 | 113 | | |
w and adj s 25 ft | 3 | 118 | 113 | 6000 | 197 70 | 19 19
| | | | 15200 | 404 32 | 46 43
Peries Knights, w hf | | | | | |
E L Lamb, 20 ft s & | | | | | |
adj n 20 ft of | | | | 3000 | 31 40 | 3 29
James Crowhill, 20 ft s | | | | | |
and adj n 20 ft | | | | 2800 | 34 30 | 3 40
| | | | | |
J H Butler, 20 ft s and | | | | | |
adj n 120 ft | 5 | 64 | 33 | 6000 | 87 00 | 8 70
J C Rice, 21ft s and adj | | | | | |
n 100 ft | | | | 4200 | 18 00 | 1 80
| | | | 3650 | 18 00 | 1 80
George A Leiby, | 4 | 142 | 1000 | 32 50 | 3 25
Hamilton A Spaulding, | n hf | 142 | 1000 | 32 50 | 3 25
C Bendley, s hf | 5 | 142 | 10000 | 14 00 | 1 40
| | | | 10000 | 14 00 | 1 40
H L Conley | 7 | 142 | 10000 | 22 50 | 2 25
P B Kirk | 8 | 142 | 10000 | 22 50 | 2 25
James Lander | 10 | 142 | 10000 | 22 50 | 2 25
| 11 | 142 | 1000 | 22 50 | 2 25
J W Mahon | 13 | 142 | 10000 | 22 50 | 2 25
J C Faulkes | 14 | 142 | 10000 | 36 00 | 3 60
C Eastman | 14 | 142 | 10000 | 36 00 | 3 60
| 15 | 142 | 10000 | 36 00 | 3 60
Ira Coleman | 16 | 142 | 100 0 | 36 00 | 3 60
A J Pentrus | 16 | 142 | 10000 | 36 00 | 3 60
S M Warner | 19 | 142 | 10000 | 31 50 | 3 15
W H Warner | 19 | 142 | 10000 | 31 50 | 3 15
Res[Pillsbury | | | | | |

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

E Parsons, s hf | 5 | 14 | 7500 | 45 00 | 4 50
| 6 | 14 | 4000 | 36 00 | 3 60
| 7 | 14 | 4000 | 36 00 | 3 60
Dr Kutter, s hf | 8 | 14 | 4000 | 36 00 | 3 60
| 9 | 14 | 4000 | 36 00 | 3 60
Bishop's Dwelling, e hf | 7 | 14 | 10000 | 317 00 | 31 70
Felix L w hf | | | | | |
J Goodrich, und hf of a | | | | | |
lot 9 | 10 | 13 | 4000 | 19 25 | 1 92
T Tatcher, und hf of a | | | | | |
lot 11 | 10 | 13 | 4000 | 19 25 | 1 92

FRACTIONAL SECTION 15 ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

J Wright | 4 | 1 | 2000 | 36 52 | 3 65
J Wright | 4 | 1 | 1500 | 15 34 | 1 53
S S Gilberry, s qr | 4 | 1 | 1500 | 15 34 | 1 53
S A Davis, s hf | 4 | 2 | 2000 | 243 20 | 24 32
Catholic Church | 4 | 2 | 8.00 | 42 00 | 4 20
Sisters of Mercy | 4 | 2 | 60.0 | 36 00 | 3 60
Estate of A Frank, s hf | 4 | 3 | 6000 | 87 00 | 8 70

Warrant No. 260 South, dated Sept. 16, 1858, for filling, curbing and paving Washington street from Lasalle street to Market street.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

John King, Jr | 1 | 8 | 41 | 11 00 | 202 50 | 20 25
| 1 | 8 | 42 | 11000 | 202 50 | 20 25
| 1 | 8 | 43 | 11000 | 202 50 | 20 25
| 2 | 8 | 43 | 11000 | 202 50 | 20 25

Warrant No. 263 South, dated December 20, 18 8, for paving State street from Madison street to Twelfth street.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

For sale, s hf | 4 | 134 | 3000 | 60 00 | 6 00
| 4 | 134 | 3000 | 60 00 | 6 00
| 4 | 134 | 3000 | 60 00 | 6 00
| 4 | 134 | 3000 | 60 00 | 6 00
J G Gladen, | 15 | 134 | 4500 | 110 00 | 11 00
J Lamsweyer, und hf of | | | | | |
s hf | 16 | 140 | 4500 | 110 00 | 11 00
John Blue, s hf | 4 | 141 | 7500 | 225 00 | 22 50
A Martin, s hf | 4 | 141 | 7500 | 225 00 | 22 50
| 4 | 141 | 7500 | 225 00 | 22 50
| 4 | 142 | 7500 | 216 00 | 21 60
| 4 | 142 | 7500 | 216 00 | 21 60
E Sloan | 4 | 142 | 7500 | 216 00 | 21 60
A Martin | 26 | 142 | 7000 | 186 00 | 18 60
C Smith

FRACTIONAL SECTION 15 ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

| 3 | 15 | 3100 | 220 00 | 22 00
George King | 4 | 15 | 1000 | 100 00 | 10 00
Noah Smith | 4 | 15 | 1000 | 100 00 | 10 00
S A Gilmore | 5 | 15 | 1000 | 100 00 | 10 00

Warrant No. 280 South, dated December 29th, 1858, for shaking the alley between Block 12, 134 and 142, and filling the same with School Section Addition.

SCHOOL SECTION ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

R Cox | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 2800 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
G H Bliss | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
D Leet | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
Asa Cook | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
G H Ellis | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
T R Wables | 7 | 127 | 1850 | 29 56 | 2 95
J Carpenter | 12 | 128 | 2000 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 12 | 128 | 2000 | 29 56 | 2 95
| 12 | 128 | 2000 | 29 56 | 2 95
B Jones | 12 | 128 | 2000 | 29 56 | 2 95
M Kinzie's Dwelling, s hf | 12 | 128 | 2000 | 29 56 | 2 95
S F Smith's Subdivision of n e qr of n e qr of Sec 16, 39, 14.

M Skinner, agent | 8 | 1 | 300 | 1 80 | 0 18
| 8 | 1 | 300 | 1 80 | 0 18
| 8 | 1 | 300 | 1 80 | 0 18
|

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

100 PAGE PAMPHLET for sale by
BANCROFT-NHT & CO.